In the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 7 with the following:

With the sealing cap 55 removed, a support structure 56 is attached to the end of the optical device 20 and it is lowered into hydraulic oil 57. After the sealing cap 55 is replaced, step [[61 ]]60 controls the operation of a hydraulic pump 61 to raise the pressure to a point at which a plastic deformation of the sheath 21 occurs. A pressure meter 62 monitors this pressure. A pressure relief valve 63 prevents over pressure and serves as a quick release for pressure at the end of the process. When the appropriate pressure is reached portions of the tubular sheath 21 intermediate the lens elements deform so to overlie portions of the lens faces, such as lens faces 45 and 46 in FIG. 3 and capture and lock the lens elements. This deformation conforms the portions of the sheath 21 to the geometry of the faces 45 and 46 adjacent the peripheral surface 47 to limit axial motion of the lenses 43 within the sheath 21.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 14 with the following:

Crimping at steps 85 and [[86 ]]91 normally occurs at diametrically opposed positions. Steps 85 and [[86 ]]91 might also include multiple crimping operations at each alignment position. For example, a first crimping operation might produce crimps that are vertically aligned and the second

crimping operation might produce crimps angularly displaced 90° from the first crimps. Further other crimping tools or tooling could be used to produce the appropriate crimps either in sequence or in parallel as might be obtained by a special crimping tool that could produce equal radial pressures from multiple radial angles.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 21 with the following:

FIG. 13 depicts another lens element 127 with a distal lens face 128 and a proximal lens face 129. Consequently step 130 in FIG. 12 transfers control to step 131 that positions the tubular sheath 21 to align the distal face of a next lens as a selected lens at the crimping tool represented by arrows [[131]]132. Control then passes back to step 114 to form initial crimps 133 after which a positioning tool can be used to insert the lens 127 until the distal face 128 contacts the crimps 133. Then the crimping tool can be repositioned to a location corresponding to arrows 134 to produce crimps at the proximal lens face 129.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 17 with the following:

FIG. 3 depicts an optical device [[20 ]]10 in which each spacer 34 bears against opposing lens faces. FIG. 15 depicts an alternative approach by which each lens spacer acts as an optical support means and carries a lens element at a predetermined position. For example, FIG. 15 depicts a lens element 140 with first and second lens faces 141 and 142. A spacer 143 carries the lens element 140 as a subassembly or lens module. In this particular application after the lens element is positioned axially in the spacer 143, crimping operations produce crimp sets 144 and 145 thereby to lock the lens element 140 within the spacer 143 with an intermediate spacer portion 146 between the crimps 144 and 145 engaging a peripheral surface 147 of the lens element 140 and produce a module 148. Construction of an optics subassembly such as subassembly 144, shown in FIG. 16 then involves using a tubular sheath, such as a tubular sheath 21, and, after positioning an end element, such as an objective, inserting modules, such as modules 148A and 148B, as shown in FIG. 15 having appropriate dimensions into the tube in sequence to produce a relay lens system. As will be apparent while the approach in FIG. 15 can be used for a relay lens system, it can also be used for the formation of an objective or the formation of an eyepiece.